like for dinners and society in general. Whatever people might think of his pictures, they liked the man. He was liked in Paris also, where his house in the Rue St. Dominique, and later his enormous studio in the Rue Bayard, was a rendezvous for artists and men of letters and men of no letters. English he could speak after a fashion, but long as he lived here he never came to converse with ease, still less with accuracy, in the English tongue. I have heard him described as singularly animated and energetic-un-English, in short, in manuer. He had more than one manuer, as artists have by right. I never knew him in his earlier and happier days, nor saw much of him in Paris, where my his crosest friendships and intimacies. There are stories of Sunday evening parties of Hahfax, Bradford, and many towns of less imporwhich Dore was the life; where he was as exuberant in spirits as he was with his pencil. Most people, I fancy, whose acquaintance with Doré was formed in London drawing-rooms would describe him as conventional, possibly timid; which he certainly was not. He talked volubly on his own subject and all others, but preferably on his own; and more about his own art than art in general. I have met him in houses where he knew he was asked because he was liked and not because he was a celebrity. In such circumstances he talked extremely wel; with animation, case and manifest enjoyment of his own conversation. If you saw him at his rooms in a hotel on Piccadilly, it was a chance whether he opened his mouth at all, no matter how numerous taken about as deep root in Dewsbury as the story might be his visitors. The litter of the place was indescribable. Doré liked being surrounded by splendor, but order was not his first nor his second

Two summers ago I met him in Switzerland. We were staying at the same hotel in Zermatt. The end of the season was near and the house almost empty, but Doré filled it with his voice and presence. He had more love of adventure and fatigue than is common to the French. There was a question one morning about ascending the Riffel and Cornergrat. The guides procounced against it sure to rain, if not snow, you will see nothing, perhaps you will lose your way,-and so on, as the manner of those gentry is when they are not in the mood for earning money. Doré listened, summoned When he appeared at dinner in the evening he was radiant. He had been to the top of the Gornergret and the view had been perfect. He further announced that he was quite certain Zermatt had off next day; and so he was. He cared a good deal about scenery; not much, I thought, about the was short and rather rat, and perhaps, like Hamlet, scant of breath. He was active enough in his movements, but never gave you the notion of being Yet he was an early riser, and abstemious; got people were down to breakfast, and much after ward. The physicians say he died from angina chagrin and the destroying metancholy which conscious of defeat in the great object of his life.

THE COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS. REPORT OF THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIA-

G. W. S.

TION-SIMILAR WORK IN OTHER CITIES. TION-SIMILAR WORK IN OTHER CITIES.

The Treasurer's report of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections of 1882 and 1883 was completed on Saturday. The total receipts from all sources were \$32,262 72, a falling off of \$1,072 73 from the collections of the year previous. The receipts for 1879 were \$26,455 07;1880, \$44,371 97; 1881, \$42,535 45; 1882, \$32,262 72. The amount contributed this year was derived from the following sources:

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	-	
49 Episcopal Churches. 7 Presbyterian Churches. 1 Eaptst Courch. 6 Referred Caurches. 3 Lutheran Churches. 4 Methodist Churches. 1 Unitarian Church. 1 Swedenborgian Church. 1 Reformed Episcopal. 1 Congregational. 8 Synagogues. Dry Goods Trade. New-York Stock Exchange. Cugar and iobacco Trade. Paint and Oil Trade. Book 1 rade. Lead Pencil Trade. Printer and Paper Trade. Printer and Paper Trade. China, Giass and Earthenware Trade. Retail Druggists. Butter and Cheese Trade. Maritime Association V. Loeser. Donations by Individuals. Box collections. Hebrew Lodges F. S. of L. Hebrew Lodges F. S. of L. Hebrew Lodges F. S. of L.	3,329 19 392 64 377 09	8,635 40 2,141 97 857 71 235 60
Box collections		857 71
Amount contributed directly to	200 00-	237 16 1,095 70
Presbyter an Hospital		
Total cash receipts		32,262 72

Of this sum only \$6,379 63 was specially designated for particular institutions, which indicates a general satisfaction with the fairness with which the Distributing Committee have decided the indesignated gifts in former collections. Among the causes assigned for the decline in the amount con-tributed this year are the general depression of business as compared with the last two years, and the demands of other charities at the time when the the demands of other characters at the man when the collections were made. But notwitnstanding these facts the members of the association feel cheouraged at the general interest which has been awakened among all classes of people in its behalf. There were fourteen more contributing churches this year man last, and the amount derived from the boxes at the cavated railroad stations was leave a processed. The six anythary societies or largely increased. The six auxiliary societies or large y increased. The six auxiliary societies of gamized last year have already proved of great service in extending the work of the association. Steps have already been taken to promote a greater interest in the snoject among the various denominations, which, it is hoped, will result in a more general response to the appears of the association next w committee under the chairmanship of Nel-

hospitals of the association agree to furnish one care to a patient, auxiliaries will be formed matter of sent interest and self pro-

day's care to a patient, auxiliaries will be formed as a matter of sent interest and self protection in every trade, and toat, as in England, the workmen themselves will gladly unite with their employers in "penny-a-week" contributions toward providing for themselves and their families in times of accident or sickness.

The Brooklyn Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was organized last year and took its first collection in December. The 24 churches, 1 symagogue, 1 Jewish Sanday-school, contributed, including moneys from other sources, \$3,925.57. The Bartimere Association, organized under the auspices of the Hospital Rehet Association of that city, received from 15 churches and 3 synagogues, \$2,221.58, although only three weeks clapsed between the date of its organization and the days upon which the collections were made.

MR. TALMAGE ON THE BEAUTY OF THE EYE. God's power and wisdom as shown by the

God's power and wisdom as shown by the woncrons structure, power and beauty of the human eye was the Rev. Dr. Talmage's singlect at the Brooklyn Taberonele yesterday. His text was in Pealm xeiv.:

"He that formed the eye, shall ife not see?"

The eye, the speaker said, was the imperial organ of the human system. All up and down the Bible God extols or arraigns it. It is mentioned 534 times as a symbol of ommpreaence, divine care, irreverence, pride, benevolence, nattention, divine inspection and of suddenness. If food had lacked infinite wisdom he would have tailed in creating the eye. Nothing in the universe is so wonderful as the matrument through which we see it. When about to make man God cailed a convention of divinities and said: "Let us make man "—he put a whole ton of emphasis on that word "us." The two great questions of that conference were, how to create a soul and now to make an appropriate window for the emperor to look out of. Before He introduced man into the world He illuminated it, and after the last human eye is destroyed the sun is to cease to shine, the stars are to fall, and the moon to lose its light. When the human eye can no longer ore profited by it the chandelier of heaven is to be turned out. The human eye is tragedy, comenly, pastoral and lyric in turn, and has more power than any other organ.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The College Baseball Association will hold The College Baseban Association is the annual meeting at springfield on March 2. The pinyers for the new professional club in Brooklyn have been selected. The team will have four batteries. Sixteen Dayers have been engaged. Workmen were have seen selected. The team with have been selected. Workmen were sixteen players have been engaged. Workmen were graving the new grounds in Third-st, hast week. A meeting of the St. Louis Baseball Cibb was held in that city on Wednesday last. It was decided to build a new grand stand, as the present ones will not accombine the crowds that witness baseball contests in St.

On last Wednesday in New-Orleans there was one of On last Wednesday in New-Orleans there was one of the best contested games of bail played there to is winter. The contestants were the Cheiminst and Chicago clubs. The former nine were as follows: Ewing, r. f.; Brown-ing, s. s.; Reilly, 1 b.; Grace, l. f.; Prifer, 2 b.; Som-mers, c.; Deagle, c. f.; Winkleman, p.; and Jones, 3 b. The Chicago team comprised Gore. c. f.; Keily, s. s.; Williamson, c.; Carpenter, 3 b.; Flint, r. f.; Taylor, 1 b.; Mack, 2 b.; Farrell, I. f. and Reising, p. The game was finally won in the last inning by the Cincinnatis by the moore of 3 to 2.

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. IX.

THE WOOLLEN REGION OF YORKSHIRE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DEWSBURY, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 10. Geographically speaking, this is the centre of the woollen district of England. Dewsbury, centuries before it embarked in the shoddy business, was a place of importance in the infancy of the Christian religion. It was the largest parish in England, and had an area of 400 miles, including Huddersdeld, tance. It is even claimed that Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, preached at Dewsbury some time in the seventh century, and as proof of this the ingenuous inhabitants point to a cross on the church of the now sub-divided parish, and say it is after the model of one erected at an earlier date in commemoration of the event. This is the ancient history of Dewsbury. Its modern history, combined with that of the adjoining town of Batley, is the history of shoddy manufacture. In these towns are made shoddy blankets, shoddy beaver-faced goods, shoddy "presidents," shoddy army cloths, shoddy plushings, shoddy druggets, and lately, I am told, shoddy sealskins. The shoddy trade, in fact, has of Paulinus preaching there has in the minds of its people. Under the benign influence of its sister towo, Batley (thirty years ago but a small marketvillage), went into the business, and to-day has 30,000 population and over fifty mills and factories. United, these towns defy all Christendom in "heavy " and cheap cloths. What they contemptuously term "that iniquitous pound clause" in the United States tariff, has "throttled our trade with the States," but in spite of "hostile tariffs" Dewsbury and Batley send their goods to all the Continental countries.

A visit to Dewsbury on a bleak, wet winter day was not calculated to raise one's spirits. The station was dark and badly managed. The man at the ticket-window (called here "booking-clerk") was his triends, and set out, as he said, for a stroll. flirting with his sweetheart; the station-master was having a little "family settlement" with a shrillvoiced, hard-teatured woman, undoubtedly his wife; an ancient beldame with a sharp, sancy tongue sat crouching over the fire of the only waitnothing else to offer equally fine, and he should be ing-room, and now and then broke out into a wild invective against a few antiquated old Yorkshire men who, with short black clay pipes, mixed with glory and danger of mere climbing. For this, to the fetid atmosphere of the room the vicest tobaccobe sure, his physique was hardly adapted. Doré smoke. A red-nosed, shabbily-dressed, skulkinglooking Irishman offered to escort me to the "Royal," and carry my luggage. Accepting the proffered service I began the exploration of ancient in condition, or, as the English have it briefly, fit. Dewebury. The hotels are such only in name. The "Royal," the "Scarboro," the "Wellington," on through much work with the brush before other a visit faded into second-class public houses. No a respectable hotel is in the town, and yet it has 30,000 mhabitants. The streets were narrow and pectoris. That is as good a name as another for the crocked; beer-shops and gin-shops on every corner, no less than 150 being required to quench the settled upon a man conscious of great powers and diurnal thirst of the inhabitants of the town-one to every 200 souls, including babies. The windows of the clothing shops displayed only cordures and duck suits, and blue check shirts. Dewsbury book-sellers retail books very much as the costermonger of the Seven Dials sells vegetables Saturday night, by the aid of flaring lights, the books being piled on empty packing-boxes. In and around the public houses loiter the men without a job, and at the entrances of the numerous little courts, alleys and passages insufficiently clad women shivered and gossipped. The factories are large gray stone buildings wailed in like prisons, with vigilant porters stationed at all the entrances lest strangers should accidentally get into the factories and appropriate the new designs or otherwise find out something of their internal economy. The manufacturers seem about as hard and sharp as the machines which weave their mungo and shoddy into cloth. The hands are ground down to the lowest penny, and a recent strike among the operatives brought out the fact that the average earnings of all hands, including the high-priced overseers and foremen, was only 16 shillings, or \$4 a week, at Dewsbury and Batley. The rent of one or two rooms, in the poorest locality of the town, is £7 a year. These immense factories straggle along on the outskirts of Dewsbury for many miles, and without exaggeration might be said to extend in all directions for a distance of

I have made the following pen-and-ink sketch of the Yorkshire cloth and woollen districts, on a scale that will come within a single column of THE TRIBUNE, so that the reader can see at one glance that a circle of less than forty-five miles in diamete contains the great woollen and worsted regions of England, I might say of the world; and that the town I am writing from (Dewsbury) is geographic

cally the hub. THE CLOTH CENTRE OF THE WORLD.



Municipal		Urban Sanitar Districts.	У	
Boroughs.	Population.	Districts.	Popul	ation.
Leeds	309.126	Keigh ev		20,245
Sheffield	284,410	Tonmorden		23,861
Bradford	183,032	Castleford		10,000
Huddersfield	81.825	Heekmondwik	0	9.826
Halifax	73.633	Hingley		9,542
Rotherham		Harrogate		9.482
Wakeneld		Brighouse		7.964
Barnsley		Orley		6,803
Dewsbury		Selby		6,033
		Honley		5.070
Batley		Skipton		4.733
Doncaster		likley	******	4,700
Pontefract	8,798			4.300
		Tudeaster		
		Guiseley		3,706
		Pentstone		2,254

Estimating the present city and town population of England at 15,000,000, it will be seen that the above places contain more than one-fifteenth of the entire urban population; but if to this should be added the population of the other small towns and villages and the rural population, the above area would contain nearly all of the 1,830,000 inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is, to-day, one of the busiest manufacturing spots on the globe, mills and factories having sprung up in every direction. The clear streams that formerly meandered through the green valleys are now as black as ink, and the never-ceasing smoke from the tall chimneys has tinged the verdure and the foliage with gloom. In early times this region was considered wild, and I believe was put down in Domesday Book as waste. It was originally given to the De Lacys and Earl Warren by William the Conqueror, when he parcelled out England to those "came over" with him. Warren, who had married the old King's daughter, came in for a good share of the spoils, and managed to retain it in his family for nearly three centuries. Those old Warrens were a queer set. One of them, John built Sandal Castle, which more properly might have been termed Scandal Castle, for it seems he built it to hold secure from her husband a neighboring Earl's wife, whom "he contracted a passion for " The DeLacys were made happy with Ponte fract and a hundred and a half of maners, including Bradford, and it is said that he was so gratefu that his son founded Kirkstall Abbey to prove it,

famous narrow passage in a vault under this abbey by which women's virtue was tried; those women who had kept their honor easily passing through it, while those whose characters were suspicious, by some peculiar miracle, stuck fast. It was an easy matter in those days to make Dukes and Earls, and as soon as the Kings got fairly started at the business they were "girding on a sword, putting on a cap and circle of gold on your head and delivering of a golden rod," with an injunction that you shall have, as free as any other Earl, the third penny of the district;" and the deed was done. The De Lacys were not so fortunate as the Warrens, for they were dispossessed of their barony for fighting against Henry I., and it afterward fell to old John F. Gaunt. But I don't suppose the present dwellers in these busy, smoky towns care or know much about the old fellows whose distant 'foot-teps echo through the corridors of time," and who, at the best, were little better than their fiery leader who marched with his army in the winter through the wild hills and the then pathless district, represented in the map above, which is now rich with modes of industry then undreamed of. That terrible Christmas he organized a plan of vengeance which involved the destruction of every livng man, and every article that could minister to the sustenance of life. The country was left a waste and the condition of the people of the West Riding was described in Edward Second's reign as miserable and wretched in the extreme. Pestilence and famine aggravated the miseries of feudal oppression and the calamities of war. In the time of the Stuarts the bustling manufac-

turers of this region were always to be found on the

side of the Parliament and the people-for by that time they had learned the value of incustries, and the lesson that war with its attendant uncertainty meant, in those days, ruin and devastation, where property had accumulated, and industry had dawned. It is supposed that Henry VII. set on foot the manufacture of coarse woollen goods in Yorkshire, and that Wakefield, Leeds and Halifax were among the first towns to start the industry. After the ruin of the trade in the Spanish Netherlands was established the fine woolien manufacture of Wiltshire. One of the earliest wooilen manufacturers who seem to have figured in history was famous Jack Winchcomb. In the reign of Henry VIII. Jack is described as being "one of the greatest clothiers that ever was in England, he keeping 100 leoms in his house, and in the expedition to Floddenfield against the Scots, marched 100 of his own en, all armed and clothed at his own expense," 1568, the Flemish refugees set led in various parts of the kingdom, and from that time may be dated the beginning of the woolien industry of Great Britain. In the reign of William and Mary the woollen manufacturers in England turned their artillery against that business in Ireland, and all the towns of Yorkshire petitioned Parliament to suppress all exportation of woollens from Ireland, and to utterly discourage the prosecution of its manufacture there, "lest," said this generous petition, "in time they should be able to work up all their own wool, and England be deprived of its usual supply from thence; that this was but an act of self-preservation in England, the mother country, which therefore as such had a right to dictate not only in that particular, but in some others, and moreover to command a monopoly of their raw wool." It resulted in the prohibition under severe penalty of the exportation of woollen goods from Ireland, except by way of England, and in the crushing out of the industry in land, and in the crushing out of the industry in Ireland. After this it was supposed that the importation of China and Persian silks, and Indian Ireland. After this it was supposed that the unportation of China and Persian silks, and Indian painted, printed or stained calicoes, injured the Goston, Death noile sand blographical sketches of the Hon. Sarsaul Jeweil, Charles R. Therne, Jr., and pointed, printed or stained calcoos, injured the woodlen manufacture of England, so it was coolly prohibited. This, of course, stimulated the business of printing, painting, staining and dyeing calicoos in England. Whereupon the silk manufacturers and the woodlen manufacturers and the woodlen manufacturers and the succession of the course of inquiries by the Committees on Englands and on Prisons.

Society—News and gossip of the week in the city's facturers and the weollen manufacturers brought pressure" en Parliament to abate the "great and grievous fashion which abuted the nae of sitk and woollen goods." One man actually nae of sitk and woollen goods." One man actually had the courage to condemn the course of the sitk and woollen men and justify the use of calico as in.

Att. Notice of the exhibition of Boston artists, and and woollen men and justify the use of cameo as a dearer article, he said, with neither silks, which were a dearer article, nor worstals, which were a cheaper. His argument was denounced by the statesmen of the times as "extremely confident and foolish," and an act was passed to "preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufacture of the Kingdom, and "second employment of the poor by the confident and foolish," and the poor by the confident and foolish and silk manufacture of the poor by the fooliants and benilments.

Alt. Second gallery topics.

New Publications. Detailed review of "Bline alying the property of the property of the property of the property of the poor by the property of th ber 25, 1722) of all printed, painted, stained or twenty-two and one-half miles, with Dewabury for dyed calcoos, except those dyed all blue; also all stuffs made or mixed with cotton, except muslins, neckcloths and fustians." After the passage of felt safe.

But a barber of Preston, who had invented hair-dye and was peddling it through the country, and dyeing people's wigs, who was at the best rough-mannered and coarse, and whose friends upon one occasion, in a heated election contest, had to buy him a suit of clothes in order to get him out to vote, was soon to revolutionize the woollen trade of the world and to found the great cities the names of which are now known all over the civilized portion of the earth; and yet, as I have already shown, all this was to be accomplished within a radius of twenty-two and a half miles and in a district which was tossed over by a victorious King to a couple of his savage atherents. The inventions of Arkwright, the barber, and of Hargreaves. gave the impetus to this trade which even in their

tive importance:	
	alue of Product
Woollens	£16,890,00
Leather	10,500,00
Flax	
Hemp	
Glass	
Paper	
Porcelain	
SIIK	
Cotton	
Lead	
Tin	
Iran	
Steel	
Small manufactures	5,250,00
m. A. P.	encine ou
Total	

Spools, cards, wheels and looms, with motion quick, And the ever-murmuring sound of the factory, with its thousands of operatives

ushered into existence the new order of things. It is of that new order of things which the subse quent letters from the great cities of the woollen region will deal with more in detail. In this letter I merely attempt a glance at the region as a whole, and to facilitate that, and at the same time to map out my route of travel, the above map of the woolien region is presented. It is a curious fact that within the region giver only three of the towns carry on the manufacture of cotton-Skipton, Keighley and Otley-and yet a brisk walk would take us into the great cotton districts of the world. Equally sur-prising is the fact (and this surprised several York-shire woollen manufacturers when I told them) that shire woolien manufacturers with 1 told them) that not a woolien or worsted mill or factory exists in Yorkshire outside of the district indicated on THE TRIBUNE's map. There are more furnaces at Leeds, Bradford, Normantown; linen manufactures at Barnsley; some silk manufactures at Leeds, Otley and Halifax; shoddy manufactures at Dewsbury and Barnsley; some sine manufactures at Dewshury and Batley, also carpet manufactures; while woollen and worsted manufacturing is carried on extensively at Leeds, Bradford, Huddersheld, Halifax, Saltaire, Otley, Bingley, Keighley, Cleckheaton, Wakefield, Morneld, Holmfirth, Knaresboro, and several other smaller places. Wakefield and Doncaster are the farming centres of the district. In old Camden's time liquorice was grown at Knaresboro; now it has migrated south and is an extensive industry at Pontefract. Of the entire area I have described about 13 per cent is cultivated in grain and 44 per cent is permanent pasture, Doncaster and Wakefield being the markets. In the last few years stock-raising has decreased, Bradford, Leeds, Pontefract, Danbury, Wakefield, Hinddersfield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffleid are all on coal beds, there being in the entire district 523 ccal mines. The death rate of the woollen region is not so high as in the cotton districts, though, 523 coal mines. The death rate of the woollen region is not so high as in the cotton districts, though, strangely enough, it is so near; Leeds, 22.6 in 1,000; Bradford, 21.2; Huddersfield, 23; Hailtax, 21.4, and Sheffield, 21.3; as against Manchester, 27; Salford, 25; Liverpool, 27, and Wigan, 25. For educational purposes most of these places have endowed grammar schools; there are nearly 200 board schools (beside a share in nearly 1,500 Church of England schools); 124 Roman Catholic schools, and 94 Wesleyan schools. There is a Technical College at Leeds and Schools of Art at Keighley, Shifley, Halifax, London, Rotherham, Sheffield and Selby.

There are in Yorkshire twenty Parliamentary and Selby.

There are in Yorkshire twenty Parliamentary boroughs. In the district I have described there are and, if my memory serves me right, there was a

nine, with the following electoral votes and represen-

1 1 1	Seata.		Electoral votes.
eeds. Bradford Dewsbury Lailux Inddersfield Charesboro Contefract Beffield Vakefield	3 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	3 Liberals. 2 Liberals. 1 Liberal. 2 Liberals. 1 Liberal. 1 Conservative. 2 Liberals. 1 Liberals. 1 Liberals.	49,414 27,437 10,060 12,055 13,268 769 2,360 42,402 4,087

The West Riding of Yorkshire is also represented The West Riding of Yorkshire is also represented by two Liberals. The injustice of the English system of representation is glaringly shown in the case of Knaresoore, a Parliamentary borough of bu-5,000 inhabitants and a vote of 769, while Todmorden, a place of over 30,000, has no representation. Halifax with 12,000 votes has the same representation as Bracford with over double that number, and as Sheffield with over three-fold the population and votes. A glance at the above table will bring out these inconsistencies. But the industry and energy Sheffield with over three-fold the population and votes. A glance at the above table will bring out these inconsis encies. But the industry and energy of this remarkable district do not banish from it crime, and the poor, the Great Master has said, "ve always have with you." It takes an army of 2,000 policemen, whose tramp may be heard on the streets, and down the alleys and courts of the cities of the cloth district, to remand society that it must not beat its wife, vivisect its children, and jump on its mother. And as the frame is heard, society gives its family a momentary respite, but also, judging from the police returns from these cities, it goes back to its favorite pastime as the tread of the law grows fainter and fainter. But what palatial mansions do we find in the cloth districts for the poor I Fifty thousand of them last year received relief. Will Americans credit the fact that in the narrow limits of less than an area of 600 square mices the tollowing workhouse accommedation is thought necessary I

house accon	amodation is t	hought necessary I
	Capacity of	Capacity of
Place.	Workhouse.	Place. Workhouse. Wukefield. 369
Bradford		Wakefield
Dewahury	399	Weinerby 80
Doneaster	3(K)	Saddleworth200
Hultfax	465	Barnaluy
Hunoerstield	450	Otley100
Kelgbley		Bramley
Knaresboro	Late	N. Hierley
Lands of	984	tionley
Leeds, 2	499	Peniscose113
T. CHILLS I LIBERT		Total Street Color
Rotheranm	295	Eccleshai)
celby		Hewesworthy 95
Sartheid		Hoibeck119
as fragations.	2000	

And these are the "unions" of the woollen region And these are the unions of the women region, with accommodation; amply sufficient for the poor worn-out mechanics, working for a pittance out of which nothing can be saved, with no future, only at the close of infecto exchange the quick rattle of the sbuttle and the spinale for the dull thad of the Loglish Poor law.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Vesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE WAS replete in all its departmen's with matter of more domestic and foreign, was given fully and in graphic form, and there was a large amount of special correspondence, reviews, scientific, religious and domestic miscellany, and general literature. Some prominent features were as follows:

social legion.
San Francisco.-Letter from THE THIRTNE's corre

hadstone is now staying.

John Howard Payne - Letter from a TRIBUNE corre-

spondent describing the disinterment and shipmest to America of the remains of the author of "Home, Sweet

Surrences in Raiy. Victoria, Crown Princess of Germany. The Frontiers of Magness

The Frontiers of Magness.
How various Sensitors to k.
The Red Spectre of the Tuberies.
How one Woman earns a Living.
Science for the People.
Rengious Intelligence.
Home Intervets.
An Legista Ghost Story.
From Bishop Wilberforce's Diary.
San Francisco in Early Days.
Protection and Labor.
The Courts.

The Cours.

A Lecturer Hemmed in by Floods, rome Nails for a Coffin.
Enilway Intelligence.
Renearsing the Passion Play.

Leading events of the day may be stated in con densed summary as follows:

FOREIGN.—Kavanagh, the driver of the car in which the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burkerode to and from Phonix Park on the night of the murder, turned Queen's evidence on Saturday and related what he saw; he identified the man who were in his car. on Saturday and related which he saw; he identified
the men who were in his car. — Archbisnop
McCabe is dving. — French Radicals are excited over the release of Prince Napoleon; it is said
that the Prince is to visit Engénis in England
— The examination of the officers of the Sultan
in receive to the sinking of the Cimbria was continued in Hamburg.

nburg. -In the Senate on Saturday a remon CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Saturday a remonstrance was presented against any appropriation for the further improvement of Hell Gate, unless accompanied by an appropriation to prevent shouling in New-York Bay. The Tariff bill was further considered.——In the House the Fariff bill was further considered. The Senate bill was passed making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to Bayon de Kath.

nent to Baron de Kalb, Domestic,—Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell died on DOMESTIC.—Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell died og Saturday night at Hartford, Coon.—The jury in he Corey trial at Freehold, N. J., could not agree William H. Cooper. Saturday night at Hartford, Coon. The jury in the Corey trual at Freehold, N. J., could not agree on a verdict on Saturday. William H. Cooper, of Salem Townskip, Penn., has been driven crazy by religion. — A dispatch from Arzona states that citizens have had fights with Apaches near Chibnahua. — Trains in New-York State have been blockaded by snow. — A train was thrown from the track near Arnold's Mids Station, R. I., and several persons were injuried. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, two clerks in the office and a former clerk were charged on Saturday with extorting money from business men to relieve them from jury

mer clerk were charged on Saturday with extoring money from business men to relieve them from jury duty. — The lines of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company were leased by the Western Union. — Resolutions in reference to the death of William E. Dodge were passed by several bodies of which he had been a member. — Charles R. Thorne, jr., the actor, died. — The Assembly Committees on Railroads and on Prisons continued their inquiries. — The Mayor held a consultation with heads of departments. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 83.55 cents. — Stocks were dult and fluctuating and closed irregular and feverish.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

BREAKING THE LAW IN TWO CITIES.

Charles C. Jacobs, a cook and oyster opener Engeman's cating house in Washington-st., Brooklyn, has made much trouble for himself by violating the law in two cases. He roomed at the house of William Ter williger, father of the girl whose name appeared in the Kenny trial. On Friday he broke into and other clothing worth over \$50, and pawned them. He came to this city and bought a buildog pistol, like the one used by Guiteau. He then sought out Emma Teedman, a fair damsel whose ac quaintance he had made, and he pursued her with an offer of marriage until she was forced to leave Brooklyn and take service at a bakery at No. 44 Greenwich-st., this city. He demanded if she intended to marry him this city. He demanded if she intended to marry him-and to impress her favorably showed the pistol, and fired two shots into the floor, adding, "if you don't marry me, I'll put one of those builets into you and one into my-self." Her screams drew a crowd and Jacobs was ar-rested and taken to the Tombs. Terwilliger procured a warrant against Jacobs on a charge of grand larceny. The authorities of this city gave him up, and Justice Waish, of Brooklyn, on Saturday sent him to the Raymond Street Jall to await examination.

THE FASHIONS.

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE ORIENT.

FANS AND PARASOLS FOR THE COMING SEASON-DECORATED SILK, WOOD AND POTTERY FROM CHINA AND JAPAN-HINTS AS TO SKIRTS, HATS

AND WRAPS. The first importation of the present season of fans and parasols is of certain importance regarding the Chinese and Japanese, when one takes into consideration the atimulus imparted to their tastes by the success attending former creations of art. The umbrellas and parasols heretofore sent out were exceedingly lightnade, with a delicate bamboo frame covered with oiled and varnished paper or cotton, and nearly flat in shape. These have been used mostly at the seaside or country resorts, their grotesque and hideous decoration forbid-ding their appearance in town. It is therefore not surprising that the men of the East determine to rival the nen of the West. The new Japanese parasols have the lightest possible bamboo silvered sticks covered with ilk. Black is the favorite color, for it is more especially adapted to throw out in strong relief the exquisit embroidery in bright silks of the vines and garlands that border the edges. These are lined with rose, blue, canary or creamy silk; the silver rods meeting at the top of the rather flat canopy are met by a cage of finest bamboo which is covered by a network of variegated sewing slik; and the slender handles are of lacquered bamboo decorated with fine straw and tassels of silk. When these beautiful parasols are closed they look like sheaves of silver bars. The exquisite embroidery that surrounds the edge of these parasols is equal to that seen on the Caton crapes. The sea-side umbrellas and parasols are covered with oiled paper and have slender bamboo haudies. These far surpass in fineness of finish and decoration those previously imported. In consideration of women's slender wrists. American manufacturers would do well to avoid the excessively clumsy, heavy handles their patrons have been too long forced to submit to.

The fans are extremely beautiful and delicate in colors and designs. Each of the charming Chinese fans is a study in itself. Some of these have painted in delicate elief on anowy white feathers rare and beautiful flowers and butterflies; a water view with two cranes peckng at the lily buds, a graceful vine drifting over the ooth surface of the feathers, and here and there a bright winged butterfly; the tips of the feathers are cut n sharp points, and in each point is inserted the brilliant eye feather of the peacock's tail The sticks are of sandalwood exquisitely carved in open lace pattern. Another style is also mounted on sandal-wood elaborately carved in relief in lace-work design of foliage, a temple and a mandarin. The pheasant feathers are tipped with snowy down and a downy ringe is placed where the feathers are inserted in the sticks. Another style of pheasant feathers is also decorated at the lower part with fluffy down, and above with the eyes of the peaock's tail. A fan of alternate pure white feathers and down, and edged with down, is also mounted on sandal wood sticks carved in a wilderness of grasses and flow ers. Set in atteks of ivory showing countless graceful tawny feathers tipped with snowy fluffy down, or white tipped with peacocks' eyes set in medallions, or plumes from the Chinese kingfisher; and also in the ivory mountings are produced on the snowy feathers small flowers of ivid searlet, a vine conventionally treated, birds and

Less costly but no less attractive is another variety of suried fans painted in quaint Chinese designs, winter news and flying cranes. The ivory sticks are tinted nd decorated with gold in angles, volutions and convo utions, frets and flowing lines, with which the Chinese r Japanese worker ornaments his lacquers, bronzes and tion of gold or silver, and is divided into two sections, water delicately introduced, a bank of rushes and bam shaded bank, butterflies among the roses and morning crane standing by a small stream among the reeds. On a ground of dark wine-color edged with silver is a deration of brilliant little butterflies and flying cranes to white and gill, and bamboo stalks and leaves in gray Society - News and gossip of the week in the city's and dull green. These are mounted on ivory sticks ashienable circles.

Local Misochany - Report of the day's minor events tinted with rose-color, and admirably decorated with olored enamels in relief and gold. Another style of fan is beautifully painted in two parts, and shows a nymph evidently a copy of a classic picture—gracefully reclining near a stream amid the fantastic flora of China. feeding a swan. This is all done in pale blue shaded tints. The other part, of rich crimson, is painted in lack, showing the tall ten-plant and some birds in shaded black and gray. The ivery sticks are also read tinted and decorated with black and gold foliage and arabesques. On a bright yellow ground is a charming woodland scene; a crescent moon is reflected in a small stream carefully shadowed, a group of animals and a crane are asleep in the foreground, and in the gray sky are dark drifting clouds. This and the other styles are painted on parchment; some of these are mounted on It must be understood that these fans show carefully

The Chinese fans show an intimate acquaintance with the use of colors and the grouping of designs and a reflat fan is seen this season resplendent with brilliant colors, gold and silver, and a curious decoration—for instance, on a ground of blue and silver is one of small furled fans, and these are painted with dainty little flowers. The Chinese evidently amilably appreciate the mania for painting and decoration, which has selved the American people generally; therefore they send hither plain black fans in close imitation of black crape, which covering sith amateur designs in bright colors. These as well as the others are mounted on natural woods sometimes stained black or in colors. Some wooden Japaness furled fans show Satsuma decorations of crams, lifely, frees, gay with scarled silk cords and tassets. Elsek and gided Chinese furled mandarin fans have delicate bamboo sticks.

SCREENS AND POTTERY.

ate humor of the Japanese is seen in a lar, fan daped fire screen. On a gray ground stretch forth the black wintry branches of a tree; a pair of melancholy life-sized owis sit side by side on a bough; in the real in one side sits a small owlet; above on the left a large raven looks down on the evidently unhappy pair, hold ing in one uplifted claw a black parchinent labelled "Diverce"; his bill is open, and he is supposed to say Must I sever two fond hearts forever!" owiet's open bill replies: " No, never!" This scene is mos artistically painted is natural colors and is exceedingly ludicrous. The reverse side of the screen (the top is in clover-leaf shape) is radiant with blue and pink, birds, flowers and flying cranes.

The latest importations display a superb collection

pottery. Chief among the different pieces are some mag nificent sang debouf vases from twelve to twenty-four inches high; the forms are varied; the largest resembles the famous Urbino vase in the gradually swelling contours of the body into the curving lip and narrow neck and base. The color is a pure dark red; the glaze has the smoothness of glass. There are handles attached to the smoothness of glass. There are shown as a so differ; the jar, bottle and different vase forms are seen. Some blen rot jars and vases imitate Sevres porcelain, presentblest rot jurs and vases imitate Sevres porcelain, presenting a beautiful contrast of the peculiar bine with the colors of the peacock, crane and baraboo decoration. Some specimens of Ota ware show a blaze of color in decorations of birds, flowers, cagles and serpents. Large jars and vases of the wonderful Macosa pottery are decorated in enamel of high relief. On one a god portraying the agonies of suffering is twined about with hideous serpents on one side; the other has a flat decoration of a sercen, a vase, foliage in brilliant coloring and gold; the body of the ware is paie cream; the base of several inches height closely imitates a twisted rope. A four-sided vase or jar of Ota ware is a copy of Limoges. Each concave side shows frogs in high relief; some portents and quite free in the frogs' comic attitudes in entertaining a party at supper gathered around a pot; at a game of baseball; a musical quartet on the bank of a good; and a duel.

tions stand quite free in the frogs' comic attitudes in entertaining a party at supper gathered around a pot; at a game of baseball; a musical quartet on the bank of a pond; and a duel.

The new umbrella stands are of a larger size than any heretofore imported, and possess the additional advantage of a drainer. These are seen in the Owari ware with blue designs on a white ground; and another more elegant style, the Nagasaki ware, in open work at the base and top showing the delicate unity of blue with the green; and others of different shapes with elaborate decoration of blue and gold, the dark red grounds and white foliage and creamy grounds and foliage, cranes, mandarins, gods in high relief decoration of the Kiyota porcelain. Some of the specimens of this porcelain not only debased to the ignoble use of stands for umbrellas but raised to the height of delicious little tête-â-tête coffee sets and objects de turx, show in high relief an image of Buddha, hideous and bejewelled, and two or three lemon-colored bouzes who trim the lamps that burn before the god they worship. In addition to the exquisite jars, vases and other objects of Klyota decorated with flying or meditative cranes and brooding kingfishers and foliage, there are small mandarins fanned by attendants with pheasant feathers, pretty water views, a gay dragon boat with a dozen oarsmen gilded, and a blaze of color and thry blood-red flags, fat sleek Chinamen in flowing robes and fishermen in junks with gaudy fish on strings for sale.

USEFUL TEIFLES.

USEFUL TRIFLES.

In the way of useful yet unconsidered trifles they send small umbrellas for toothpicks. These are simply sticks shaped like an umbrella with a crook top, surrounded by dozen or more shorter sticks confined at top and bottom by a silken thread. Then there are stuffed birds, tom by a sinken tureau. Then there are stands binds, little exquisitely embroldered needle-books, card-cases, paper-cutters, baskets, boxes for all manner of use, of carved ivory so elaborately worked as to look like point-lace and others of different woods inlaid with nother-of-pearl. This beautiful ware is still manufactured in Kiyota by the eleventh generation of the descendants of

SKIRTS, HATS AND WRAPS. There are whispers of mysterious import, that narrow skirts-narrow at the bottom but gradually widening upward-are seen in Paris, and so Mesdames Tallie Récamier and Abrantes rise to memory, with a host of other short-waisted, narrow-skirted, leg-of-muttonsleeved divinities of that period. Large women take these tidings with profound dismay, for while waists may be shortened to the armpits, the skirts will resemble a parasol with handle downward. Just now Boucher's paintings are recalled by the Watteau dresses, and the high hats and floating plumes upon them belong to the days of Francis I.; so fashion is in a state of anarchy. Some charming evening bonnets of creamy white velves are like a Greuze painting faced with pale blue or shrimp pink, graceful with delicate shells of yellowish lace, wild rosebuds and downy clusters of white feathers. Among quaint yet fine contrasts is a mixture of olive dusky green, India pink and pale delicate blue in one bonnet. One of the most becoming of the new winter bonnets to a rosy brunette is a black velvet bonnet trimmed with creamy crystal lace and a cluster of terra-cotta plumes held by a silver gilt clasp of Rhine pebbles; the dainty face trimming is simply a double ruffle of creamy crepelisse. Some crowns are seen of variegated chenille, and of autumn leaves. Gold and beaded lace is greatly used on evening bonnets, of some dark shade. A unique little bonnet of oilve brown is mingled in an artistic way with paie blue. A cluster of bronze wheats and blue feather tips tied together forms a quaint and pretty contrast with a bouquet of paie pink buds and some dusky foliage upon an opposite side. The severity of the winter has produced a comfortable bonnet of camels hair that is warmer than felt and more agreeable to the sight. These are simply braided strips of the wool stuff sewed into chape. In some styles gold or silver braid the added to the woll braid. The trimming is very simple, either of ostrich tips or flowers, velvet or pin h, or a black panache tipped with gold, or black and green cock's plumes. Bonnets to correspond with the present heavy dress fabries are also an innovation on the conventional bonnet agreeably received. These are made of cloth and fur, velvet and fur, cloth worked with braid laid on in rows, and other designs. The two shapes for different occasions are very small and very large. As before predicted in this column, silk for the street is abandoned in favor of cloth that is, in a small degree, combined with heavy silk in the way of a vest and other additions.

Opera wraps are exceedingly beautiful made up of and of autumn leaves. Gold and beaded lace is greatly

commend with nearly size in the value of additions.

Opera wraps are exceedingly beautiful made up of white satin brocade, white Amazone cloth or white Ottoman velours with limings of fur or delicate marabout quilted satin of pair rose, violet, blue or shrimp pink, and trimmed with Marabout feather bands or embroidered in arabesques with white velvet, or a rich silk embroidery in Oriental patterns of paims and alianthus, or in santosche braiding, long fronds, slender waves like the grouned arches of old chapels, tuft-headed branches or ferus and paims.

groined arches of old chapets, tuft-headed branches of ferms and paims.

The Japanese Fan Company; Messrs. Arnold, Con-stable & Co.; James McCreery & Co., J. & C. Johnston; and Altken, Son & Co., will please accept thanks for attention.

FASHION NOTES.

Gathered flounces with pinked edges and soft drooping puffs are the trimmings for Ottoman silk Velvet Henri Quatre caps are worn by little girls. They

have bex-pleats around the brim, and the crown is a soft Very long deeply curved aprons that are caught up high on each hip are on the newest French dresses.

Long casaques of velvet with open pageda sleeves complete the newest cloth suits; a shoulder cape is added for the street. Brussels inces in the old time thread-patterns are re-

stored to favor, and are used for flounces on black Otto-man silk dresses. Round hats of Swedish kid lined with sealskin around the brim and trimmed with ostrich feathers are imported for young ladies.

Black cloth and camels'-hair suits are worn in the daytime during Lent; for evening, there are jetted Jer-sey waists with black Ottoman silk and satin skirts. The Marguerite capote is a small bounet with velvet

puffed all over the crown, pompons of silk on the brim and a thick ruche of cream bloade inside. Beaded fuchsias and other drooping flowers cover charaing little capotes to wear with velvet cosumes. Cashmere braid of fine wool, mingling all the colors of Valley Cashmere shawls, is the new trimming for jackets of mastic gray and brown cloth. Rosettes of narrow velvet ribbon trim light brown kid

bonners, and bands of velvet passed through rings of kid are laid on the edge of the whole bonnet. White bonnets are not worn in the street, and are considered rather conspicuous at the theatre. Light colored velvel, lace, and beaded bonnets are in better style. Foutard siks for summer dresses have marriles shell patterns of white on dark-re i or blue grounds, and also

Light tinted crépe de chine draperies are on dinner dresses of dark velvet. Copper-red velvets with hip draperies and plastron of pale shrimp color, are worn by blondes as well as brunettes.

he Mosaic patterns that cover the ground with tiny bits

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S WORK AT TROY.

From His Letter, Athens, Jan. 20, to The London Times,
I excavated in 1882 for five months—
namely, from March 1 till August I, employing
all the time 150 laborers, and aided by two
of the most eminent architects of Europe,
Mr. J. Höder, of Vienna, and Dr. William Dorgfeld, of Berlin, the latter of whom supermended
for four years the technical part of the excavations of
the German Empire at Olympia. Not only have these
excavations been no failure, but, on the contrary, they
have yielded far more important results than all my
previous excavations at Hissardis since 1870. The succtation of five pre-historic and two later settlements, as excavitions been no failure, but, on the contrary, they have yielded far more important results than all my previous excavations at Hissarik since 1870. The succession of five pre-histene and two later set, lements, as given by me in "linos," is confirmed by my, architects, who have, however, proved to me that the enormous masses of calcined debris, which I had attributed to the taird city, really belong to the second city, which p rished in some fearant catastrophe, and which bad on the hill of Hissarik only its Pergamus, while its lower city excended cast, south, and west on the platean. We have excavated most carefully all the buildings of the Acropolis, among which two, of very large proportions and with wells respectively. I metre 45 and I metre 25 thick, seem to us for many reasons to be temples. Nothing could better prove the great antiquity of these buildings than the fact that they were built of unbaked bricks, and that the walls had been baked in situ by huge masses of wood plied up on both sides of each wall and kindled simultaneously; each of these buildings has a vast vestibilitian, and each of the front faces of the lateral walls is provided with six vertical quasirangular ocause, when stood on well-polished bases, the lower acro of which was preserved, inough, of course, in a calcined state. We, therefore, see that in these ancient Trojan temples the anticolour, of course, in a calcined state. We, therefore, see that in these ancient Trojan temples the anticolour of which was preserved, inough, of course, in a calcined state. We found similar primitive and in the fact of courstaction, for they were latended to protect the wait-ends and to render them capable of supporting the poderocas weight of the superior and the ferrance. We found similar primitive and in the fact hat a similar process of baking ensire walls has never yet been discovered, and that of the northwestern gate. We associated the superior of the more than 1,000 years, but never important constructive use. We discovered in the Acrop

SOLDIFIED KEROSENE.

An important piece of industrial intelligence is telegraphed from Baku. Experiments which have been in progress for some months past for putting into practice the discovery made by M. D. timar for soldinging kerosene have been at leagth crowned with success, and some thousands of tens of the new article are being proported for the European market. It may be remembered that about a year ago some talk was occasioned in scientific circles by a lecture delivered at St. Petersburg, in which M. Ditmar, who is a Swede, gave an outline of his discovery. By a certain process he stated he could convert kerosene and other similar olis into a substance having the appearance of tallow, and cause it to revert again to its original liquid condition without in the least impairing its properties. Such an assurance naturally caused a sensation in the lasku oil trade, and Ditmar was at once pounced upon by the "oil kings," Nobel Brothers, and carried off to the Caspian to make good his assertious on the spot. That there must have been something at the bottom of the discovery, in spite of bostile criticism abroad, is proved pretty conclusively by the circumstance that it should have been taken up by a firm of such standing as that of which the Nobel Brothers are the directing spirits. The monetary interest of this firm in the conveyance of oil in a liquid form amounts to 8,000,000 roubles—nearly a million sterling—invested in some thousands of radiway tank cars and numerous cistern steamers, most of which would be rendered useless were the Ditmar process to come fine generative and now utilize the discovery only so far as it suits their our on interests. The form in which they intend to employ it for the mement consists in the mannacture of candles from kercene and grosser petroleum products, which can be produced at Baku by the Ditmar process, it is stated, at a price which will enable the Nobel irm to undersell candles not only in Ruesia but throughout the Continent